



ropean Special Eurobarometer 490

Climate Change

Belgium

April 2019

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

More than seven in ten respondents in Belgium think that climate change is a 'very serious' problem (73%), an increase of 3 percentage points (pp) but below the EU average of 79%. Almost a quarter (23%, in line with the EU average of 23%) see it as the single most serious problem facing the world – an increase of six pp since 2017.

Belgium is one of only two countries where respondents most often say that the EU is responsible for tackling climate change (64%, significantly above the EU average of 49%).

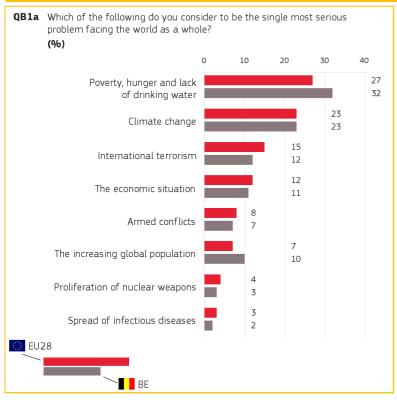
More than six in ten of those surveyed say that they have personally taken action to fight climate change in the past six months (63%, just above the EU average of 60%), which is an increase of 16 pp since 2017. However, when given specific examples of the kinds of actions, which count as climate actions, this proportion increases to 98% (vs the EU average of 93%).

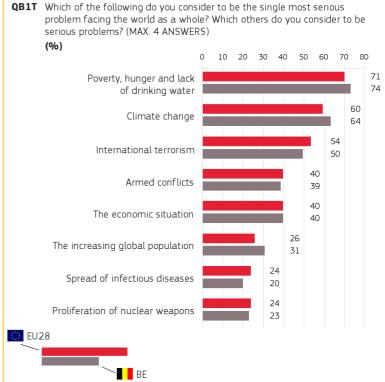
- Respondents in Belgium are now much more likely than they were in 2017 to say that they regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car (44%, which represents an increase of +14 pp since 2017, and is significantly higher than the EU Average of 37%).
- The proportion of respondents who take lower energy consumption into account when buying household appliances has increased by 12 pp since 2017 and now stands at 58%, well above the EU average of 48%.

The proportion who agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU is 79%, again, significantly above the EU average of 70%.

The proportion of respondents in Belgium who agree that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, in order to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050 is in-line with the EU average (93% for Belgium and 92% for the EU as a whole).

2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2









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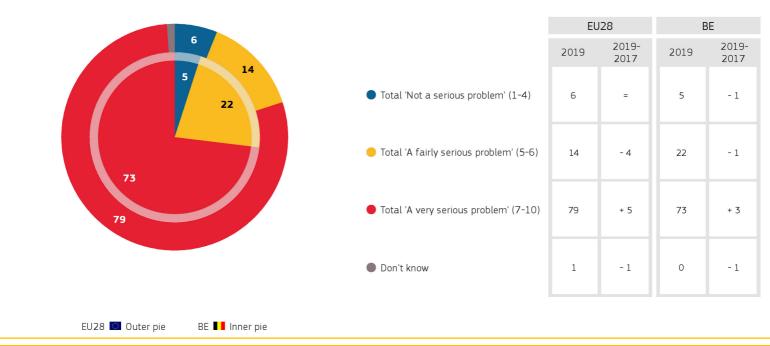
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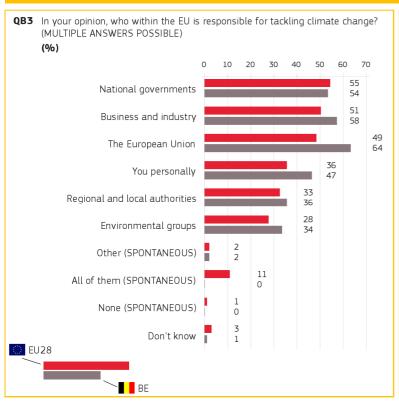
3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

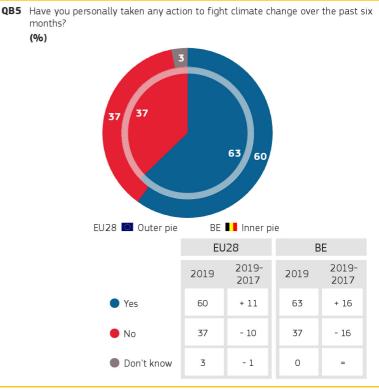
QB2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".





4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2









Methodology: face-to-face

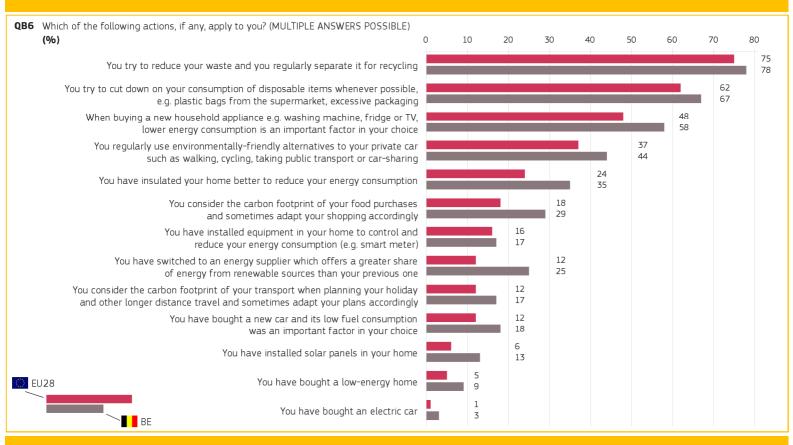
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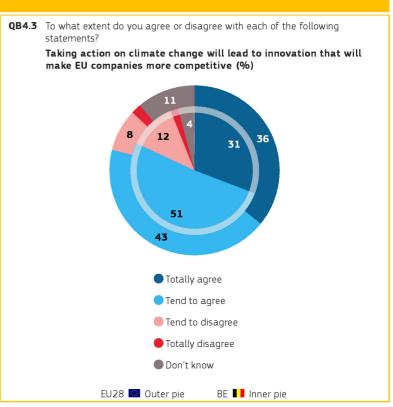
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5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2



6. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

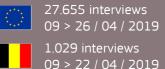
QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%) EU28 Outer pie BE III Inner pie EU28 BE 2019-2019-2019 2019 2017 2017 Totally agree 38 + 5 31 + 6 Tend to agree 54 - 1 Tend to disagree 6 8 - 4 - 1 Totally disagree 2 = 2 - 1 Don't know 11 - 3 5 - 1





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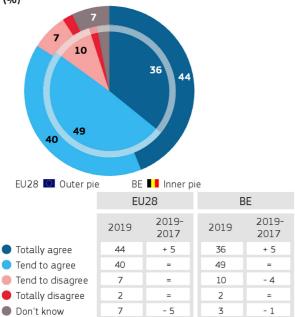
Methodology: face-to-face

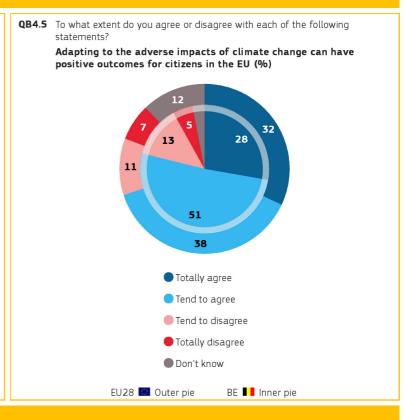
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7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES AND ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

QB4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following More public financial support should be given to the transition to

clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (%)

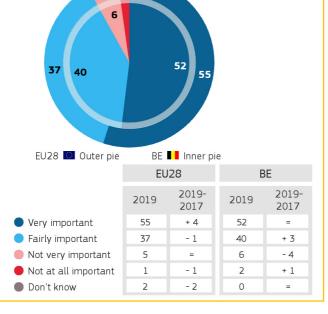




8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

QB7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

(%)



QB9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the

